



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

larvæ has lateral filaments a sixteenth of an inch long, but there is no connection between them and the stigmatal branches of the tracheæ. (Fig. 3, *d*, shows one of the branches.) The latter open immediately over the large trunks some distance above the lateral filaments. They are very short, are comparatively small, pass directly upward to the skin from the trunks, and consequently a good view of them can scarcely be obtained without dissection, certainly not without rendering the specimens transparent. They can be best seen by cutting out a strip of skin above the trunks, placing it, with the air-vessels attached, under the microscope, and rolling one of the trunks aside with a needle. The first spiracles are situated in the anterior border of the mesothorax, the second in the anterior border of the metathorax, and following these there are seven others in the abdomen besides the large terminal pair, making ten pairs in all.

Westwood states that the terminal appendages of the abdomen (Fig. 3, *c*) are respiratory organs. With this statement in mind I was prepared to see them well supplied with tracheæ, and was surprised to find, instead, but a simple branch of not more than one-twentieth the diameter of the appendages.

The trunks give off numerous short branches in the abdomen and thorax near the points from which the branches proceed to the stigmata. At the posterior part of the prothorax the trunks divide, one large branch on each side continuing forward till near the front of the head, where branches are given off supplying the mandibles, maxillæ and antennæ. At about the point at which these branches leave the main branch, an arch is formed by a branch from each side curving forwards towards the middle line and there uniting. The anterior portion of this arch lies within the base of the labium, where branches pass forward from it into the labial palpi. The other branches produced by the division of the trunks form a large arch, the anterior portion of which lies within the base of the head. Branches from this arch pass along each side of the œsophagus, while others supply the sides of the head and the region of the eyes. (See diagram, Fig. 3, *a*.)—*W. H. Garman, Normal, Ills.*

#### ANTHROPOLOGY.<sup>1</sup>

COMPARATIVE BIOLOGY.—The comprehensive term by which the study of the natural history of man is designated has become well nigh settled in its application. In the summaries which have been published in the *NATURALIST*, the *Smithsonian Report*, and *Baird's Annual Record*, it has been found convenient to adopt the following subdivisions of Anthropology: 1. Anthropogeny, including both the laws of environment and inheritance as effecting and affecting our race; 2. Archæology, a term well understood; 3. Anatomy, specific and comparative; 4. Psychology, involuntary

<sup>1</sup> Edited by Prof. OTIS T. MASON, 1305 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

and voluntary; 5. Ethnology, including ethnography, the description and discussion of races; 6. Philology, noting the origin and elaboration of language; 7. Technics, or the manifestations of handicraft in peace and war; 8. Sociology, noting the origin and differentiation of society; 9. Religion, embracing all discussions concerning the origin and forms of the religious sentiment; 10. The description of all the instrumentalities of research, museums, libraries, journals, works of general merit, instructions to collectors, instruments of precision, and bibliography.

The term comparative biology, while really embracing all that relates to all living beings, has, in anthropology, more immediate relation with classes three and four. We have just laid aside a charming work which, in another department of zoölogy, discusses the subject of biology in these two aspects. We refer to St. George Mivart's work on the Cat, published in 1881, by Charles Scribner's Sons of New York. Indeed, as hundreds of intelligent students of anthropology, and especially of archæology, never see the inside of a dissecting room, there is no work in existence which renders familiarity with biological terminology so easy as this. The subject is always at hand, and can be examined in every stage of the great life cycle with little expense and trouble. Mr. Mivart's work in the plainest language and with excellent illustrations explains the history, form, skin, skeleton, muscles, alimentary system, circulation, respiration and secretion, nervous system, and development. In chapters XII—XV, the author discusses the different kind of cats, the cat's place in nature, its hexicology, and the pedigree and origin of the cat.

These, as previously stated, are useful to the anthropologist, who is not a physician, since they enable him to familiarize himself with the actual in nature. The portion of the volume which entitles it to mention in this department, however, is chapter XI, upon the psychology of the cat. The word "Psychology" is taken to denote all the activities, both simultaneous and successive, which any living creature may exhibit. Mr. Mivart is a dualist in metaphysics and therefore is opposed to the opinion that living beings are mere automata. On the other hand, he holds a view peculiarly his own with reference to the spiritual nature. "*The psyche, or soul, is that principle of individuation which makes the animal what it is, though it has no actual existence apart from the matter it vivifies. Yet it is the animal, par excellence, the matter of which it is composed being but the subordinate part of that compound but indissoluble unity—the living animal.*" In the same chapter is a classification of the cat's *active powers* into eighteen categories, of man's into twelve, and a discussion of the scope and characters of cat language.

Had we space, it would be profitable to discuss some of the author's grounds at length, but this is one of the works on anatomy which students of anthropology cannot afford to omit.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION IN 1880.—The Report of the fiftieth meeting, held at Swansea in August and September, 1867, is a volume of 740 pages, with an appendix of 92 pages giving a list of members. For the benefit of reference the titles of all addresses, reports, and papers bearing on anthropology, are appended:

Sixteenth and concluding report of the committee consisting of John Evans, Sir John Lubbock, Edward Vivian, George Busk, William Boyd Dawkins, William Ayshford Sanford, John Edward Lee and William Pengelly, appointed for the purpose of exploring Kent's cavern, pages 62, 575.

First report of the committee, consisting of Professor A. Leith Adams, the Rev. Professor Haughton, W. Boyd Dawkins and Dr. John Evans, on the caves of the south of Ireland, pages 209, 575.

Report of the anthropometric committee, consisting of Dr. Farr, Dr. Beddoe, Mr. Brabrook, Sir George Campbell, F. P. Fellows, Maj.-Gen. A. L. F. Pitt-Rivers, F. Galton, J. Park Harrison, James Heywood, P. Hallet, Leone Levi, Dr. F. A. Mahomed, Dr. Muirhead, Sir Rawson Rawson, Charles Roberts, Professor Rolleston, pp. 120, 625, 670.

On the site of a Palæolithic Implement manufactory at Crayford, Kent, by F. C. J. Spurrell, p. 574.

Notes on the occurrence of stone implements in the Coast Laterite, south of Madras, and in high level gravels and other formations in the South Mahratta country, by R. Bruce Foote, of the Geological Survey of India, p. 589.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY.

Address of F. W. Rudler on the Ethnology of Wales, p. 609.

On the Origin of the Malagasy, by C. Staniland Wake, p. 620.

On the Antiquities of Loughor Castle, by B. Jones, p. 620.

On Australian Autochthony, by W. Forster, p. 620.

On Drum-signalling in Africa, by Hyde Clarke, p. 620.

On a manuscript, perhaps Ghita, from W. China, by Hyde Clarke, p. 621.

Monosyllabism in philologic classification, by Hyde Clarke, p. 621.

The stone age in South Africa, by W. D. Gooch, p. 622.

An ancient settlement in the peat near Boho, Ireland, by T. Plunkett, p. 623.

On the structure of Round Barrows, Professor G. Rolleston, p. 623.

On the structure of Long Barrows, Professor G. Rolleston, p. 623.

Prehistoric times in the valley of the Rhine, Professor Schaaffhausen, p. 626.

The original Neanderthal skull, Professor Schaaffhausen, p. 626.

Palæolithic stone implement from Egypt, H. Stopes, p. 627.

Palæolithic flint instrument from Palestine, H. Stopes, p. 626.

A pocket registrator for Anthropology, F. Galton, p. 625.

On the Greek profile, J. Park Harrison, p. 625.

The flint-workers at Brandon, J. Park Harrison, p. 626.

Retention of prehistoric customs in the Pyrenees, Dr. Rhené, p. 627.

Color phenomena in Belgium and elsewhere, J. Beddoe, p. 629.

Precymric epoch in Wales, Hyde Clarke, p. 629.

Antiquity of gesture and sign language, Hyde Clarke, p. 630.

Surgery and superstition in Neolithic times, Miss A. Buckland, p. 630.

Bushmen Crania, Professor G. Rolleston, p. 631.

On the Salting mounds of Essex, H. Stopes, p. 631.

The Mountain Lapps, Lieut. G. T. Temple, p. 631.

The Hittites, W. St.C. Boscawen, p. 632.

A Bilingual seal in Cuneiform and Khita, Hyde Clarke, 633.

Prehistoric relations with gesture and sign language, Hyde Clarke, p. 635.

The Vei Syllabary of Liberia, W. Africa, Hyde Clarke, p. 635.

A Chilian tumulus, by John H. Madge, p. 636.

India the home of gunpowder on philologic evidence, Dr. G. Oppert, p. 936.

ANTHROPOLOGY IN BERLIN.—The Smithsonian Institution is in receipt of the Transactions of the Berlin Society of Anthropol-

ogy, Ethnology and Prehistory, edited by Rud. Virchow. We infer that the society holds monthly meetings, since a separate pamphlet is devoted to each meeting, as follows: Feb. 21, March 20, April 17, May 22, June 12, June 19, July 17, Oct. 16. The greater portion of the papers are on home topics, but a few relate to America:

The preparation of arrow-poison by the Pai-Ute Indians of Nevada, by Dr. W. J. Hoffman.

Precolumbian Syphilis in America, p. 225.

Stone Implements from Yucatan, p. 237.

ITALIAN ANTHROPOLOGY.—The third fasciculus of the *Archivio per l'Anthropologia e la Etnologia*, furnishes the following additions to our knowledge:

Casi di anomalie numeriche delle vertebre nell'uomo, by Dr. E. Regalia.

Ulteriori notizie intorno ai Negriti, by Professor Enrico Hillyer Giglioli.

These original papers are followed by reviews of Beccari's "Guide to the Mussulman pilgrimages and the Suez canal," Ramon Lista's "Los Charruas," Giovanni Pelleschi's "Repubblica Argentina," Ricardi's "L'Attenzione in rapporto alla pedagogia," Nicolosi-Tirrizzi's "Teschio umano Scafo-ultra-dolicacefalo-ortognato," Canestrini's "Anomaly of the Trentini cranium," and Moschen's "Studies in the cephalic and the nasal index." The journal is the official organ of the Italian Society of Anthropology, Ethnology and Comparative Psychology, and therefore, each number contains the minutes for one quarter.

THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN.—The April number of the *Antiquarian*, Vol. III, contains the following papers:

An enquiry into the Identity of the Shawnee Indians. By C. C. Royce.

Ancient Stone Mounds.—Were they oburgatory burial heaps. C. H. Brinkley.

Inductive Metrology. W. J. McGee.

Tribal condition of the American races a clue to the condition of society in Prehistoric ages. By Rev. S. D. Peet.

Correspondence. On the Dakota language.—French footprints in northwestern Wisconsin.

Linguistic Notes (A. S. Gatschet). Wandot. Early Greek History. The Paez language. Thothmes.

Ethnologic Notes. General Reviews.

POLITICO-SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.—Science approaches man from many sides. While the physician directs his attacks against his animal organism, the philologist seeks to master the secret approaches to the source of speech, and the sociologist to surprise him in the very act of organizing his forces. Mr. Lester F. Ward, in the *Penn Monthly* for May, publishes in full a paper read March 15th, before the Anthropological Society of Washington, on Politico-Social Functions.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY.—

BORDIER, A.—De l'anthropologie pathologique. *Rev. Scient.*, Paris 1881, 180-184.

BOSSU, A.—Anthropologie. Etude des organes, fonctions, maladies de l'homme et de la femme, comprenant l'anatomie, la physiologie, l'hygiène, la pathologie, la thérapeutique et notions de médecine légale. 2 vols., Paris, 1881, 8vo.

- BYRD, H. L.—Pre-adamite races of men. *Independ. Pract.*, Balt., 1881. Separately printed by Thomas & Evans, pp. 7, 8vo.
- CAMPBELL, PROFESSOR J. (of Montreal)—Origin of the aborigines of Canada. A paper read before the Lit. and Hist. Soc. of Quebec. Quebec, 1881.
- CARTAILHAC, E.—Congrès international d'anthropologie et d'archéologie préhistoriques. Rapport sur la session de Lisbon. Toulouse, 1881.
- COLLETT, JOHN—The mammoth and the mastodon. Remains in Indiana and Illinois. A Vincennes mound. *Indiana Geolog. Rep.* 1879-1880. Indianapolis, Carlons Hollenbeck, 1881, pp. 16-28.
- DEWAR, A.—The materialistic origin of the sexes. *J. Sc.*, Lond., 1881, 33-36.
- GEIKIE, J.—Prehistoric Europe; a geological sketch. Phila., 1881, 8vo.
- HARTMANN, R.—Handbuch der anatomie des menschen für studirende und Aertzte. Strassburg, 1881, 8vo.
- HESSE, W.—Bestimmungen des Gewichtes und Messungen der Körperlänges bei einem kinde im ersten und zweiten Lebensjahre. *Arch. f. Gynaek.*, Berl., 1881, 150-152.
- LAPIN—Zur Casuistik der Verletzungen der ässeren Geschlechtsorgane des Weibes bei Skoptzen. *Arch. f. Gynaek.*, Berlin, 1881.
- LLANAS, E.—Conferencias científico-religiosas sobre el origen del hombre. Santido catól., Barcel., 1881, III, 2.
- MARTIN, C.—Ein Eingeborner der Insel Espiritu Santo. *Jenaische Ztschr. f. Naturw.*, 1881, 66-69.
- MARTIN, H. N.—The human body: account of its structure, activities and conditions of its healthy working. N. Y., 1881, 120.
- MITCHELL, ARTHUR—The past in the present: what is civilization? N. Y., 1881.
- MOURSOU, J.—Recherches anthropométriques sur les apprentis canonnières. *Arch. de Med. nav.*, Paris, 1881, 5-21.
- NADAILLAC, MARQUIS DE—Les premiers hommes et les temps préhistoriques. Paris, Masson, 1881, 2 vols., 12 plates, 8vo.
- PARI, A. G.—Possibilita della psicologia scientifica. Udine, 1881, 8vo.
- PEIRCE, HENRY A.—Early discoveries of the Hawaiian islands. San Francisco, Cal., 1880.
- SHARPE, W.—Cause of color among races, and the evolution of physical beauty. New ed. N. Y., 1881, 16mo.
- SPITZKA, EDWARD C., M.D. (New York)—Author of a series of pamphlets on the nervous system. Preliminary considerations, Chapter I. The central tubular gray; Chapter II. The higher ganglia of the mid and hind brain.
- TOLDT, C.—Ueber die Schädelform der Eskimo. *Prag. med. Wehnschr.*, 1881, 21-24.

## GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

THE TEMPORARY DENTITION OF A NEW CREODONT.—The nature of the temporary dentition of the *Creodonta* has been hitherto unknown. As this point has an important bearing on the supposed relation of these animals to the *Mursupialia*, I give an account of it as seen in a new genus which has recently come under my observation:

*Trisodon quivirensis* gen. et sp. nov. *Char. gen.*—Derived from the lower jaw. Probably only three premolars. True molars alike, consisting of three anterior cusps and a heel. The cusps are relatively small and the heel large. Of the former the internal is much smaller than the external, and the anterior is rudimental, being merely a projection of the cingulum. The cutting